Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature

H have some SMALL FURS LEFT from the warm season of 1889. They are from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they could be sold for this season under the great advance in the price of Furs. We want to close them out before 1891. We make the following cut to do it:

Genuine Lynx Muffs, regular \$7, \$4.50
Misses' Nutria Muffs, extra choice, regular \$3.50, at
Extra choice Seal Muffs, regular 14.00 price, \$20, at
Fine Seal Muffs, regular \$16, for
Nice Seal Muffs, regular \$14, 10.00
Genuine Monkey Muffs, regular \$6, 4.00
Fine French Seal Muffs, regular 3.00
French Seal Muffs, regular 2.00
Genuine Fine quality Martin Muffs, regular \$10, at

HOW IS THIS?

24 dozen Men's Silk Plush Windsor Caps, good value at \$2. This lot goes at \$1.

A great line of assorted cases Windsor Caps, various patterns, cheap at 50c, but they go at 25c.

A line of Boys' Fur Caps, sold everywhere

at \$1. Come and get one at 50c.

A large invoice of Men's Heavy Winter Caps, worth \$1 and \$1.25, only 48c.

Line Boys' and Children's Caps at 10c; worth 25c and 35c.

Our Bargain Counter loaded with all kinds It is believed England, France, Germany, of seasonable goods, and you'll save money by looking it over,

-AT THE--

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4

HOLIDAY RATES! In accordance with an old and well-established custom, the

BIG FOUR ROUTE

EXCURSION TICKETS

Between all stations at the rate of 1 1-3 Fare for the Round Trip On the following dates: Wednesday, Dec. 24. Thursday, Dec. 25. Wednesday, Ded. 31. Thursday, Jan. 1.

All tickets good to return up to and including Monday, Jan. 5, affording every one an opportunity

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station,

If you do and wish to ride over a smooth road-bed in the finest train on earth, purchase your ticket via C., H. & D. R. R.

-THE ONLY LINE WITH-

Pullman Vestibule Trains.

- BETWEEN -

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI

No transfer at Cincinnati if you are going further via Cincinnati Southern or Baltimore & Ohio railroads, as we run in same depot with these roads. Trains arrive and depart as follows: Depart-*3:55 am †10:45 am *3:00 pm *3:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City ticket office corner Illinois street and Ken-H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

19:15 am 11:15 am 17:45 pm

BARBED-WIRE TRUST.

Fence Men Meet in Chicago with Frankly Avowed Intentions-A Hoosier at the Head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .- Representatives of the barbed-wire manufacturers of the United States met this morning, in response to a circular sent out by J. W. Gates, representing the St. Louis wire-works. Mr. Gates was asked the object of the meeting, and said: "It is our intention to put up the prices on barb wire 1 cent per pound and form a trust, and we are going right at it ma business-like manner." The meeting was held with closed doors. O. N. Gregg, of Crawfordsville, Ind., was chosen chairman of the meeting. Mr. Gregg represents the Indiana Wire Fence Company. To-night he said: "We have only had an informal talk." he said: "We have only had an informal talk thus far, but to-morrow we will get down to hard pan. Before we adjourn we shall have a plan perfected whereby all of the barb-wire manufacturers of the United States will understand one another and

Settling Time Coming. Chicago Post. When the farmer captures the government the bunko-steerer had better leave the country along with the lightning-rod man.

transact business in harmony."

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Convention at New Orleans-Delegates from Indiana polis and Other Cities Present.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8 .- The National Board of Trade met this afternoon in Parlor 6, St. Charles Hotel. There were about seventy-nve gentiemen present, represen ing the Boards of Trade of Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore.: Rochester, St. Louis, Scranton, Trenton and New York. In the absence of the president, A. K. Miller, of this city, presided over the meeting. Mayor Shakspeare welcomed the delegates and said he was glad that they had come to New Orleans to see and know the people. He complimented the organization and said that it had power to do much good for New Or-leans and the whole South. The Mayor said he felt sure the delegates were in good hands and would be most courteously

A letter was received from President Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, saying that the writer could not come on so long a journey at this season of the year, but extending his best wishes to the convention. Mr. Fraley has been president ever since the first organization in 1863. He is three-score and ten, and this is the first session he has missed. Mr. Fraley was re-elected president.

A vice-president from each commercial body represented was elected, the Indianapolis Board of Trade coming in in the person of Irving S. Gordon. The reports show that there are now 1,171 commercial organizations in the country, comprising 234,000

LARGE BEQUESTS TO COLLEGES.

Over Two Millions Given Away by a Philanthrophic Millionaire-\$50,000 for Wabash.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the millionaire leather-dealer, which was filed to-day, gives \$2,100,000 to different colleges and \$95,000 to hospitals. The will was made on Oct. 6, 1880, and has four codicils. The testator died on Nov. 1890. The executors are Justus 15, 1890. The executors are Justus L. Buckley, Henry B. Vaughan and Thomas B. Rich. The following bequests are made: Yale College, for Sheffield Scientific School, \$300,000; Columbia College, \$200,000; Cornell University, \$200,000; Bowdoin College, \$100,000; Amherst College, \$100,000; Williams College, \$100,000; Dartmouth College, \$100,000; Wesleyan University, \$100,000; Hamilton College, \$100,000; University of Rochester, \$100,000; Lincoln University, \$100,000; University, \$100, \$100,000; University of Viginia, \$100,000; Hampton University, \$100,000; Marysville College, \$100,000; Union Theological Seminary and endowment of cadetships, \$50,-000; Lafayette College, \$50,000; Marietta College, \$50,000; Adelbert College, \$50,000;

Wabash College, \$50,000; Pach College, \$50,-The residue of his estate, which was also to have gone to these colleges pro rata of his bequests, is changed by a codicil so that it is given absolutely to the executors and their heirs and assigns. The hospitals given bequests are all in this city. The

family.

PREPARING FOR FREE COINAGE

Important Step Towards that End Taken by Administration Officials.

Instructions Given Our Ministers Abroad to at Once Confer with the Leading Foreign Governments on the Subject.

If Other Powers Agree President Is To Be Authorized to Proclaim Free Coinage.

Suit That May Upset the Whole Judicial System of Texas-Why Democrats Want a Recount in New York and Brooklyn.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

About to Be Solved by the Efforts of the Ad ministration-Practical Free Coinage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-A compromise on silver coinage between the views of the free-coinage men and the administration has been reached. It is stated upon the authority of a Cabinet officer that Minister Reid, at Paris; Porter, at Rome, and Phelps, who has just started for Berlin, have been instructed to confer with the respective Ministers of Finance representing the governmente to which they are accredited relative to some kind of an arrangement which will result in practical free coinage of silver at as early date as possible. These instructions have been iss upon the request of a large number of freecoinage advocates in Congress after extended conferences during the past two or three days with the leading financiers of New York, Philadelphia and other East-

The matter has gone so far as to result in the formulation of a bill, which has as yet probably not been read by the President. It provides for the purchase of all the surplus silver produced in the United States, with a view of permanently and speedily taking silver out of the hands of speculators who have been playing havoc with the money market. The bill provides, further, that when silver bullion is on a parity with gold-worth \$1.29 an ouncethe President may, by proclamation, authorize the free coinage of silver. The issuance of a proclamation is made conditional upon the success of negotiations with the principal foreign governments, which negotiations are to be left open to our ministers abroad under the direction of the State Department and the President. Italy and Belgium will come into the al-

The President recognizes the wisdom and urgency of some such action as has been proposed, but he is unwilling that anything should displace the election bill, the success of which he has placed at the head of all other legislation. He also recognizes that the speedy purchase of all surplussilver bullion in this country will put a stop to a class of speculation which is proving disastrous to the money market and is wrecking confidence in financial matters generally, and be believes, further, that the adoption of a bill of this character would have the effect of converting bullion into a circulating medium more readily than anything else.

There has been a large number of financiers in Washington from the money centers of the East during the past forty-eight hours. They have kept their movements and their mission secret, and it was not until to-day that the purpose of their visit was really known. In fact, the formation of the bill, which is now in the hands of, probably, Senator Plumb or Senator Stewart, has been the result of conferences since Saturday night, and it is believed to-night that the movement of Senator Hoar in asking this afternoon for a vote on the elections bill by next Friday night was prompted by a desire to clear the deck for action upon a silver bill which it is expected will bring the needed relief to the financial situation and meet the approval of the administration. The President has for some time been quoted as not averse to the free coinage of silver provided the principal monetary powers of the world will enter into agreement to establish and maintain bimetallism.

A STARTLING CASE.

Action Before the Supreme Court Likely to Upset the Whole Judicial System of Texas. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-Mr. T. C. Crawford has unearthed the history of a case soon to be presented to the Supreme Court, which involves the lives of thirty murderers, the liberty of over three thousand convicts and millions of dollars in

In brief, the point at issue relates to the

codification of the laws of Texas. This was done eleven years ago. This codification was delegated to be performed by a clerk of the name of Lyle, and was never afterward ratified by the Legislature. As all of the judicial circuits were reorganized under the codification and the judges were appointed in accordance with these specifications of the unratified code, it follows that, if the point made in the case is good, all of their acts for the last eleven years are null and void; that every man executed has been judicially murdered; that every person imprisoned has been falsely imprisoned, and that every judgment given relating to property values can be set aside if the Supreme Court of the United States finds the allegations set up correct. The point of this case will be argued in the applica-tion of "Dick" Duncan, who is under sentence of death. The case, as it stands in the Supreme Court, is Dick Duncan versus T. R. McCall, sheriff of Bextar county, Tex. This is merely a test case, and involves the rights of every man under sentence of death in the State. The history of this startling legal case is peculiar. Its development is a piece of enterprise of Texas journalism. Thomas Jefferson Mc-Minn is the hero of this discovery. For a number of years he was a reporter upon the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. From that service he went to San Antonio, and there connected himself with the San Antonio Times. Within a short time he was advanced to the office of editor of the paper, and as editor he began a war upon the gamblers of San Antonio. San Anwas ruled by a bad element. Mexican half-breeds crontrolled town, and there was bond of sympathy between the Mayor and the gamblers. As a bit of revenge a tax of \$25 for practicing law was imposed upon McMinn. He was not a practicing lawyer, but had studied law with Senator Turpie,

friends. The lawyers said that it would be perfect madness to push the case. As it involved the wiping out of the work of every lawyer and judge for the preceding eleven years, it might in the end shatter the financial credit of the State. Mr. McMian was called a crank and absolutely shunned as an enemy. But he was made of too stern stuff to be driven away from a fight when once it had begun. From the penitentiaries, from the class of men condemned to death, and therefore catching at every despairing hope, came to him fees to try this issue, which, if successful, would result in their release. Within a few days the penniless newspaper man had from \$15,000 to \$20,000 to go ahead and make the fight. With this money McMinn tried to secure eminent counsel in Texas, but was everywhere refused. He took the case to ex-Governor Ireland, who, after deliberating two weeks over the points made, gave it as his opinion that McMinn's case was invulnerable, but absolutely declined to take it

his opinion that McMinn's case was invulnerable, but absolutely declined to take it

When this case was first presented in the United States Circuit Court, where the first hearing was had, the court-room was packed. There was a formidable array of counsel opposed. It would have been impossible to have tried this case in the State courts, because it involved the very office of the judges themselves. In the lower court the issues presented were so great that the judge said it had too much responsibility for him even to make a preliminary decision, and so he sent the case to the Supreme Court, where all the points will be presented in the case of Dick Duncan. One of the reasons why the entire bar of the State is especially opposed to him is owing to the fact that none of them have, in any desperate defense of a case during the last eleven years, discovered this alleged fatal flaw in the judicial system of the State of Texas. Since this action was brought last May not an execution has taken place in Texas. The authorities dare not now take a step until the Supreme Court shall decide this extraordinary case.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor has rendered an opinion on the case, which coincides with that of ex-Governor Ireland, as does also the view of ex-Attorney-general Garland, who will prosecute the case before the Supreme Court.

preme Court.

FIGHTING FOR DELAY.

nimus of the Democratic Petitions for Cen sus Recounts in New York and Brooklyn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-The real purpose of the Democrats in introducing such resolutions as those providing for a recount of New York and Brooklyn, and for other cities which, it is understood, are yet to follow, was made apparent to-day at a meeting of the census committee. After the evidence given last week in regard to the New York recount had been very thoroughly discussed, Chairman Dunnell notified the committee that at the Wednesday morning meeting he would press to a conclusion the reapportionment bill. Messrs.
Tillman and Blount, both Democrats, immediately protested in the warmest terms, claiming that it was wrong and unjust to conclude any reapportionment bill until the question of the New York and Brooklands. tion of the New York and Brooklyn recounts and such other re-counts as may yet come had been settled. They asked for a delay of at least two weeks, and possibly longer, until these questions could be decided. Mr. Dunnell, however, seeing the animus of their protests was merely a desire to gain time, stated that the reapportionment bill would be considered next Wednesday morning despite their objections. The conduct of the gentlemen shows plainly that the only purpose of introducing those resolutions was to delay the reapportionment bill.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION. Report that Such Is the Object of King Kalakaua's Visit Denied.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- H. A. P. Carter, minister from Hawaii to the United States, left Washington, to-night, for San Francraco to consult with King Kalakaua on the subject of the relations between the two countries. He expects to be gone three or four weeks. To a reporter, this morning, he expressed his belief that the story sent East last night from San Francisco to the effect that the King is here on a mission of annexation is an absurd invention of a space-writing correspondent. Hesaid: "The King has come to America simply for his health, and has no idea of advancing the annexation idea. He is considerably run down and needs a rest. He will not leave the Pacific coast at all. The King, I am free to say, is anxious for the extension of the reciprocity plan to all of the products of the islands, and it is, no doubt, on that subject that he wants to talk to me. He is a firm believer in the benefits to be derived from a general reciprocity, and is very eager to see it consummated. I should be glad, also, if the thing could be done, but i do not think it wise to take any steps in that direction just at present, in view of the attitude of the political parties. The late election effectually blocks us for the

Col. George W. MacFarland, the King's chamberlain, who, with the King, is now in San Francisco, has made a statement in regard to the matter, in which he denies that Kalakaua's visit has any such signifi-

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Omnibus War-Claims Bill-Democratic Fi nancial Propositions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- An omnibus bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, to pay the people who lived in the Shenandoah valley for the damage done by Gen. Phil Sheridan in his memorable ride, when he declared he would make that country so desolate a crow flying over it would have to carry its rations. Federal soldiers in Congress regard this as a remarkable step, as they say it was not

believed at the time of the Sheridan raid that there were any Northern sympathizers in the Shenandoah valley.

Representative Bland, of Missouri, to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a new series of legal-tender notes, or greenbacks, which, when the ordinary revenues of the government are not sufficient to meet its requirements, he is to pay out in sufficient sums to meet all demands and dues.

Representative Stewart, of Georgia, introduced to-day a resolution (premised with a statement that there exists in the country a financial crisis affecting most injuriously its business interests, and referring to cer-tain of the methods of relief suggested), instructing the committee on banking and currency to consider this condition and re-port by bill or otherwise such measures of

relief as shall meet present conditions. Senator Wilson, of Maryland, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, to-day reported adversely certain resolu-tions offered by sundry Senators during the last session relating to the claims for additional compensation of third, fourth and fifth-class postmasters.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.-The coroner, after hearing testimony as to the cause of the accident by which Mr. Isaac M. Jordan lost his life, makes a finding that his death was

A Great Evil Complained Of.

from a fracture of the skull received by falling down an elevator-shaft, and that John Dorsey, the elevator boy, is guilty of criminal carelessness for not properly shut-ting the door to the elevator. He adds: "The loose practice of employing boys and incompetent persons to operate a machine upon the judicious working of which the lives of so many depend, should be supplanted by a well-regulated system of selecting proper and competent employes to do this important work."

Convict Rewarded for Kindness to Another. Stock Train Wrecked.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—An east-bound stock train on the Missouri Pacific belt line was ditched at Oak Chatham, a suburban station, at 6:15 this evening, wrecking thirteen cars, all loaded with stock, many of which were killed. Fireman F. S. Wilson, of Hiawatha, Kan, was cut in the head and his left arm broken. John Osborne, of Omaha, a brakeman, had his right arm broken, three ribs broken and a deep cut on the head.

but had studied law with Senator Turpie, of Indiana, and had once voluntarily defended a man in a San Antonio court, when he thought justice was not being done. McMinn resisted the imposition of the fine, and it was while looking up material for his defense that he made the startling discovery upon which the present suit is based. When he made the issue it involved so much that the entire community turned upon him. He was driven ont of his new paper. He found himself at the beginning of his case without money and without him in jail to save him from punishment.

Donatha, Neb., Dec. 8.—It is not often that a convict is possessed of a fortune of \$30,000, but of the that at Stillwater, leaving that amount to a fellow-convict. Six years and two days before the day set for the wedding borrowed \$500 from her and ran away. In anger and disappointment she had him traced and arrested at Rushford, but repented of her harshness and married him in jail to save him from punishment.

He was about sixty years of age.

He was soon released, but committed a forgery and was sent to Stillwater for a term of years. At the prison he met Edgar Wilson, a life convict, the son of wealthy parents. Wilson and Williams became warm friends. Williams was released on a pardon and Wilson died in prison, leaving Williams all his property, valued at \$80,000, in remembrance of his kindness while they were in prison together. were in prison together.

KUHNS AND HIS VICTIM.

Both Still Live-The Desperado's Nerve-Daring Escape Made in Ohio.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 8.-Marvin Kuhns is still alive to-night. His wonderful nerve keeps up, and the physicians are puzzled as to the outcome. His respiration, pulse and temperature are nearly normal. When asked how he felt Kubns laughingly said: "Oh, I'll be all right in a couple of weeks. I'll fool them all." He spends his time sitting in a rocking-chair and smoking a cigar. He ate a hearty breakfast this morning, and soon after submitten to an examination of his wounds. The physician was rather rough in handling the man, and when he asked the desperado if it hurt much the latter replied, with a look expressive of disgust on his face: "No.

The murderer gives his full name as R. W. Marvin Kuhns. He was born in Noble county, where his father still lives on a farm. The brother of Kuhns, who has been his inseparable companion on his horse-stealing trips, is now serving an eight-year term in the penitentiary.

Marshal Neff, of Fostoria, O., who has been in close pursuit of Kuhns since the murder at Fostoria, arrived here to-day. He says that he first ran his man down at New Knoxville. On Thanksgiving day Kuhns was found in a saloon, where he ordered drinks at the muzzle of a revolver. He was arrested for the offense, but cleared the court-room and escaped with a revolver in his hand, when he became aware that his identity might be disclosed. Kuhns was next recognized at St. Marys last Monday, but he again left in advance of his pursuer. Last Wednesd y Kuhns was put off a Cloverleaf train at Fort Jennings, and until Saturday noon was lost sight of by the authorities.

Officer Kennelly was resting comfortably to-night. If no internal hemorrhages or blood-poisoning set in he may recover. The excitement in this city is somewhat abating, but the jail is still besieged by thousands of people who are eager to get a glimpse of the prisoner.

CRUELTY TO A SAILOR.

Cut Down on Board a Brazilian Man-of-War for Complaining of the Cold Weather.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- Adolphe Aives Maseira, a petty officer in the Brazilian navy, yesterday morning cut down with a blow from a cutlass a seaman on board the manof-war Aquidaban, now lying in the North river. The affair occurred in the presence of six lieutenants of the flag-ship, who, to all appearances, approved of the act Maseira was ordered to take a detail of men and run the steam cutter for the day. On the first call for the steam cutter to proceed to the dock Maseira appeared on dock and looked about for the guard. The men struggled up the companionway, shivering and shaking with the cold, and Maseira shouted out to them to hurry along. One poor fellow muttered something about the cold. Quick as a flash Maseira jumped forward, snatched the man's cut-lass from its scabbard and aimed a terriffic blow at his head. The sailor, in attempting to dodge the blow, received the full force of it on the side of the face and jaw. He reeled and staggered, clutched wildly at the air, and just as another blow was delivered on the top of his head, sank with a groan, senseless, to the deck. He was then turned over to the surgeon's care, and is at present lying in the ship's hospital. Unless his injuries are likely to prove fatal, which is greatly feared, the sailor's name will not be given out. The cutting down was witnessed by Captain Macey and the men of the American steamer E. C. Crary. Concerning the discipline aboard the Brazilian war ships and the methods used to enforce it, it should be known that this is a matter wholly beyond the juris-diction of the United States authorities.

Retrenchment in South Dakota YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 8 .- A movement is in progress among the members-elect of the Legislature looking to the abolishment of many of the State offices in the interest of economy. The finances of South Dakota are in bad shape. Warrants on the Treasurer remain unpaid, and the expense con tinues greater than the revenue. Indeper dents and Democrats will control the State Legislature, and they propose to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Immigration, Railroad Commissioner, State Veterinary Surgeon, and to cut off the militia appropriation and reduce the legislative expenses from \$125,000 to \$75,000 for the session. An effort will also be made to reduce the representation to about one hundred members. The Legislature now contains 165 members, a greater number than many of the wealthy States possess.

Low-Grade Silver Mines Unprofitable. DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—The unsettled condition of the silver market is causing serions trouble among Colorado smelters and those mines producing low-grade ores, and, unless something is speedily done by Congress, hundreds of low-grade mines in the State will be compelled to close down. When the price of silver went up, under the present silver bill, the low-grade producers sent thousands of tons of ore to the smelters, which was purchased at the advanced price. The smelters are now loaded with low-grade ore which cannot profitably be treated at the present price of silver. They figure their loss since the decline at 10 cents per onnce on four million dollars' worth of mineral. Hundreds of mines in the West are expected to shut down.

Six Companies and Highbinders, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.-The congressional committee on immigration resumed the taking of testimony to-day. Colonel Bee, the Chinese consul, said that the Chinese Six Companies were purely benevolent associations and never brought out men from China contracted for labor. The companies do arbitrate Chinese cases, but never use intimidation or violence. He thought it likely that debtors may have been held prisoners by the Six Companies for the payment of debts, but believed these were abuses of the system. The witness said there were 1,200 highbinders in this country who have no visible means of support, and he believes their societies could be broken up if the police exercised due vigilance.

Students Drowned While Skating.

CAMERON, Mo., Dec. 8.—Oscar Meyers, of Meadville, and Miss Mand Grantham, of Albany, students at the Missouri Wesleyan Institute, were drowned on Saturday night while skating on a large pond a mile and a half from the city. A party of stu-dents had been skating about an hour, and were preparing to return to the city. Miss Grantham started to skate across the pond again, and, when near the center, broke through the ice. The young men rushed to her rescue. The ice broke in all directions and let four of them into the water. Mr. Meyers, one of the four, was drowned, and the other three were rescued with great difficulty. Both of the bodies were re-

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 9.-While NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 9.—While preaching to a large congregation at the East Millstone Reform Church, last night, the pastor, Rev. Strong, said: "A man might fall as easily as a star from the heaven." The next instant his face turned ashy pale, he clutched wildly at the pulpit for support and then dropped on the floor in a fit of apoplexy. The horrified congregation was spell-bound for a moment. Then the cooler ones rushed to the prostrate pastor and raised him from the floor. He was about sixty years of age.

He Predicts Great Disasters Unless Republicans Drop the Elections Bill.

Pessimistic Speech on the Financial Outlook in Keeping with the Democratic Policy of Frightening Timid Capital.

Mr. Hoar Asks the Senate to Take a Final Vote on the Measure Next Friday,

And Scores Minority Senators for Their Obstructive Policy-Supreme Court Rulings-Successful Call for Bonds.

GORMAN'S JEREMIAD.

He Continues the Democratic Ante-Election Policy by Predicting Commercial Disasters. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- In the Senate today Mr. Hoar asked unanimous consent to have a time fixed (Friday next, at 4 P. M.) for taking the final vote on the election

Mr. Gorman argued against the proposition to fix a time for taking the vote. He recalled the statement of Mr. Hoar at the last session, that if the election bill were not then taken up and disposed of there would not be time to do so in the short session. It had been, Mr. Gorman said, the firm conviction on his side of the chamber that after what had occurred in the late election the Senator from Massachusetts would not press the bill at an early stage of the session, so that Senators on his side had not prepared themselves to discuss it intelligently. They had come to the session not elated with the late Democratic victory at the polls, but looking with seriousness and earnestness to the condition of the country. They recognized that that condition was more serious than it had ever been before during his short life. He thought he voiced the sentiment of every member of the Democratic party in both houses when he said that they were prepared to lay aside partisan views and to assist in doing something to stay the greatest calamity that had ever befallen the Ameri-

Mr. Gorman continued: "We stand today, Mr. President, on a volcano. We have heard the discussion as to the starving Indians, but we take no note, it appears, of the fact that the farmers of the land are meeting and resolving that there is danger and trouble, if not starvation, among them. The laborer of the country appeals to the administration and to Congress to stay this awful wreck. The faces of the bankers and merchants are blanched with fear. No man can tell whether to-morrow or next day every bank in the great congress of commerce will not be closed by the suspension of payment. And now, in the midst of such a state of affairs, we, who came here flushed with victory, had the hope that the majority party in the Senate would give us an opportunity to join with it in preventing the wreck which is now impending. But the Senator from Massachusetts, since the second day of the session, has continued to keep this bill before the body day by day, and hour by hour, refusing even the usual time of adjournment from Friday till Monday.

Read the great papers of New York to-day. They tell you that the Secretary of the Treasury, taking the only action that he is authorized to take within the law, has come again to the relief of commerce by buying five millions of bonds and that is a mere drop in the bucket. The Secretary of the Treasury has paid out of the treasury a hundred million for bonds, and that hundred millions has disappeared. The banks have less money now than they had before the payment of the hundred millions. I would say to the Senator from Massachusetts: 'Lay aside the bill which the country has pronounced against. Let it go and let us take up matters which all classes of our fellow-citizens are looking to us to consider.' If you do not, if you persist in the course which has been marked out by the Senator from Massachusetts, the responsibility must rest with the party in power. If the Senator from Massachusetts forces the consideration of this partisan measure while bankruptey and ruin are going on, he has the power to do it, but when he goes back to Boston he will and the men of affairs there, as well as the farmers and laborers, will tell him that while he is attempting hostile legisla-tion against a section of the country, if it had not been for the products of that section, if it had not been for the moving of the cotton crop there would not be a bank in Massachusetts able to pay its depositors. The only thing that saved them has been the fact that they have been able to draw on the cotton crop and on the oil. You may hasten the wreck; you may speed the time when this distress shall become universal. So be it, Mr. President, if you will have it so. Again we tender to you our earnest endeavors to stay this panic and save our common country."

SENATOR HOAR'S REPLY. Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Gorman. It seemed to him that the speech just made had presented in the strongest possible relations the reasons for the proposition which he [Mr. Hoar] had made. For four days the Senate had been listening to Democratic speeches which those who made them knew would not affect a single votespeeches for mere delay and obstruction. If the Senator from Maryland had any measure which he thought would aliay the pante or the menace to the commercial prosperity of the country which had begun when the elections were declared in favor of his party, the country having been before that in a position of unexam-pled prosperity, why should he not, after a fair and proper statement of the reasons for voting against the election bill, let the Senate vote upon it? The Senator from Maryland had spoken of it as a sectional measure. It was a measure whose sole purpose was to submit to the judges of the courts of the United States, against whose integrity and official honor no man could bring a charge, the question of who had the prima facie title to a seat in the House of Representatives instead of having it declared by ruffianism, fraud or violence, as had been so often the case in the past. Mr. Gray commented upon "the very remarkable position" taken by Mr. Hoar in defense of his proposition to bring the bill to a final vote on Friday next. All that he

[Mr. Gray] had understood the Senator from Maryland to ask in his patriotic and eloquent appeal to the Senator from Massachusetts was to intermit the consideration of a bill which sought to change conditions that had obtained for a hundred years and to pay some attention and consideration to the very serious condition of the business interests of the country-interests that were now toppling to their fall in all the great commercial cities of the country. Did the Senator from Massachusetts suppose that the Democratic Senators were responsible for his pressing the bill upon the Senate to the exclusion of these important considera-tions?. Did he suppose that they were called upon to default in their duty of debate upon such a measure which anec not merely the business interests of the country, but the integrity of its institutions? He did not wish to be understood that Senators on his side were in any way responsible for the exclusion of other business by any time that they took in the nec-essary consideration of a bill that was pressed by the dominant majority. Mr. Gray then concluded his argument against

In the discussion of a certain provision in the bill Mr. Gibson reminded Mr. Gray that the choice of presidential electors need not be made at popular elections, and intimated